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IZES TO KNOW

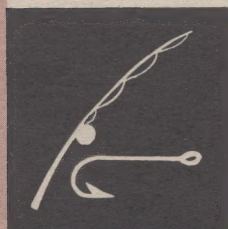
FOR THE FAMILY



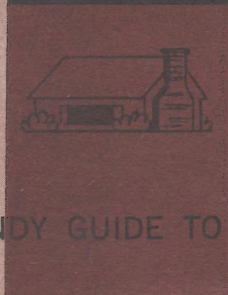
FOR THE HOME HANDYMAN



FOR THE SPORTSMAN



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE



A HANDY GUIDE TO SIZES YOU SHOULD KNOW

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SIZES TO KNOW



*An unusual collection of
information needed daily, and
compiled for the first time
in this handy booklet.*

A knowledge of sizes can make your day to day activities easier and more efficient. Whether you are a professor or a plumber, a home-builder or a homemaker, you are constantly dealing with sizes. Remember, a bargain is not a bargain unless you get the right size. The purchase may not be refundable. Even when you can make an exchange, it often means a special trip to the store.

A recent comprehensive survey by a leading department store shows that husbands and wives generally do not have an accurate idea of each other's sizes. Regardless of the truth, husbands are always described as "great big men," and wives are compared with the most svelte available sales girl. Consequently, personal gifts, such as shirts, gloves and lingerie, are exchanged most frequently.

Jam-packed between the covers of this booklet is a wealth of carefully selected size-data for every member of the family. Gathered from many sources, this ready reference book of sizes can help you eliminate costly and often embarrassing errors.



For the Family

KEY FACTS ABOUT SIZES

What's meant by the size description Small, Medium or Large? Or A, B, C, D? Short, Regular or Long?

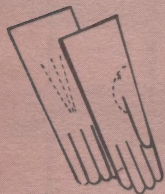
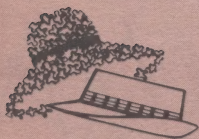
Explanations of these size descriptions, as well as other helpful hints in picking the right size for major items of clothing are shown on the following 3 pages.

DRESS SHOES: In selecting proper fit in shoes, attention must be paid to three essential measurements. First, the shoes must be long enough so that there is at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " between the toes and the tip of the shoes. Second, the shoes must be wide enough to allow the toes comfort and movement. Finally, and perhaps most important, the shoe should have an ample and sturdy arch—conforming to the shape of the foot. This last point is particularly important for children, who are liable to develop flat feet if they have insufficient support during the years when their bones are still developing. To insure proper fit, it is a good idea to try on both shoes since there is frequently a slight variation between the size of the two feet.

HATS: For men, the problem of choosing the correct hat can be more dependent upon proper wearing than size. In order to determine the right size, one should find the hat that is most comfortable when it rests firmly against the back of the head and approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ " above the bridge of the nose. (A hint: don't buy a hat the day before you get a haircut. You may find that the only thing that keeps it up is your ears. This goes for women, too!) Women's hats are less rigidly sized and are primarily concerned with style, not fit. The size scale, however, is measured in inches and represents the circumference of the head.

GLOVES: Most cotton and woolen gloves will expand to fit a hand even if the size is a little off, but with leather gloves more care must be exercised. Since glove sizes are determined by the circumference of the clenched fist, it follows that if the finger length is correct, and the glove feels comfortable when a person makes a fist, then the size is right.

DRESSES: In choosing the correct dress, one must pay attention to three measurements—the bust, waist and hip sizes. The most frequent combinations have been standardized in sizes 8-18.





In order to insure proper fit, a woman may have to strike a compromise between comfort and breathing space on the one hand, and svelte figure on the other. When buying a dress for a special occasion, a woman should try on the dress along with the shoes and accessories she plans to wear with it.



BLOUSES: There are three similar scales upon which blouses are sized. However, whether it is by dress size, bust size, or the small-medium-large categories, the main thing to keep in mind is that blouses should be cut full enough to enable free movement. Generally, it is a good idea to wear blouses one size larger than dresses. Bust sizes usually range from 30" to 40", and the small-medium-large scale represent 32", 34", and 38" respectively.

Dress Size	Blouse Size	Dress Size	Blouse Size
8	30	14	36
10	32	16	38
12	34	18	40



NEGLIGÉES: Most negligees are made to fit only at the bust line. Therefore, they are sized either in the 30"-40" scale or Small-Medium-Large. The same is true for women's pajamas.

SUITS: The most essential measurement in men's suits is the jacket size, which is a measurement of the circumference of the torso at chest level. Because the jacket is the more complicated garment to alter, every effort should be made to get as good a fit as possible before worrying about tailoring the pants. Pants sizes are a combination of waist and leg measurements—the latter being determined by the distance from the inside of the

FAMILY SIZE

(Fill in this chart and always



MOTHER

FATHER

CHILDREN

SHOES

HATS

GLOVES

DRESSES


BLOUSES

NEGLIGÉES

SUITS



A simple line drawing of a long-sleeved button-down shirt with a collar and a chest pocket. To the right of the shirt is a small, simple bottle.



STOCKINGS AND SOCKS: For both men and women, stockings and socks are measured and sized according to the distance in inches from toe to heel. Naturally, stockings and socks will stretch and only infrequently cause discomfort, but only the correct size insures maximum garment life. Women's stockings come in five lengths as well as foot sizes. These span the distance between extra-short (27") and extra-long (41"). The measurements are taken from the base of the heel to the top of the welt.

have the right size)

[illegible]

Dress shirt sizes are measured in inches and are a combination of collar circumference and sleeve length — 15¼"-34", for instance. The collar size is determined by measuring around the neck below the Adam's apple. The sleeve length is measured from a point in the middle of the back, between the shoulders to the wristbone.



FOR THE HOME

40D — 5 In. x No. 4

30D — 4½ In. x No. 5

20D — 4 In. x No. 6

16D — 3½ In. x No. 8

12D — 3¼ In. x No. 9

NAILS

Why is a ten-penny nail designated as 10d? Some say that nails were sold by the penny in 18th Century England; hence a 10d nail sold for 10 pence per 100. Others claim 10d to mean that 1,000 such nails weighed 10 pounds. Either guess could be right, since the English "d" stands for both pound and penny. Today's "d" designates length only.

LENGTH AND NUMBER OF CUT NAILS TO THE POUND

SIZE	Length	Common	Clinch	Fence	Finishing	Fine	Barrel	Casing	Brads	Tobacco	Cut Spikes
2d	1 IN.	800	....	....	1100	1000	376	....	....	....	....
3d	1¼	480	....	....	720	760	224	....	....	....	....
4d	1½	288	....	....	523	368	180	398	....	....	....
5d	1¾	200	....	....	410	....	....	....	....	130	....
6d	2	168	96	84	268	....	....	224	126	96	....
7d	2¼	124	74	64	188	....	....	....	98	82	....
8d	2½	88	62	48	146	....	....	128	75	68	....
9d	2¾	70	53	36	130	....	....	110	65	....	....
10d	3	58	46	30	102	....	....	91	55	....	28
12d	3¼	44	42	24	76	....	....	71	40	....	....
16d	3½	34	38	20	62	....	....	54	27	....	22
20d	4	23	33	16	54	....	....	40	....	....	14½
30d	4½	18	20	....	....	....	....	33	....	....	12½
40d	5	14	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	....	9½

TABLE FOR ESTIMATING QUANTITY OF NAILS

Material	Size of Nail	Lbs. Required
1000 Shingles	4d	5
1000 Laths	3d	7
1000 Sq. Ft. Beveled Siding	6d	18
1000 " " Sheathing	8d	20
1000 " " "	10d	25
1000 " " Flooring	8d	30
1000 " " "	10d	40
1000 " " Studding	10d	15
1000 " " Furring 1 x 2 in.	10d	10
1000 " " Finished Flooring, ¾ in.	8d to 10d Fin.	20
1000 " " " " 1½ in.	10d Fin.	30

HANDYMAN



FLAT HEAD



Screw length should be at least $1/8"$ less than combined measurement of material being joined.

ROUND HEAD



HOW TO MEASURE COMMON SCREWS

THE SCREW HEAD STYLES

ROUND HEAD

OVAL HEAD



SCREW SIZE CHART

SHANK SIZES



INFORMATION ON LUMBER

CONTENTS (BOARD MEASURE) OF

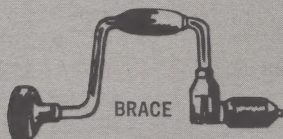
ONE LINEAL FOOT OF TIMBER

Width in Inches	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	1.5	3.	4.5	6.	7.5	9.	10.5	12.	13.5	15.
17	1.42	2.83	4.25	5.66	7.08	8.5	9.92	11.33	12.75	14.17
16	1.33	2.67	4.	5.33	6.67	8.	9.33	10.67	12.	13.33
15	1.25	2.5	3.75	5.	6.25	7.5	8.75	10.	11.25	12.5
14	1.17	2.33	3.5	4.67	5.83	7.	8.17	9.33	10.5	11.67
13	1.09	2.17	3.25	4.33	5.42	6.5	7.58	8.67	9.75	10.83
12	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11	.92	1.83	2.75	3.67	4.58	5.5	6.42	7.33	8.25	9.17
10	.84	1.67	2.5	3.33	4.17	5.	5.83	6.67	7.5	8.33
9	.75	1.5	2.25	3.	3.75	4.5	5.25	6.	6.75	
8	.67	1.33	2.	2.67	3.33	4.	4.67	5.33		
7	.59	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.5	4.08			
6	.50	1.	1.5	2.	2.5	3.				
5	.42	.83	1.25	1.67	2.08					
4	.34	.67	1.	1.33						
3	.25	.5	.75							
2	.17	.33								

To ascertain contents of a piece of timber, find in the table the contents of one foot and multiply by the length, in feet, of the piece.

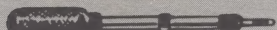
EXAMPLE: What are the contents (Board Measure) of a piece of timber 10 in. x 7 in., 20 ft. long.
ANSWER: $5.83 \times 20 = 116.6$ feet Board Measure.

BASIC WOOD BORING TOOLS



BRACE

BRACE. This basic wood boring tool uses Auger and Twist Bits with tapered square tangs. The universal jaw type holds Straight or Taper Shank Drills as well. Ratchet permits short arc sweep of handle in cramped space. Usual handle sweeps 8", 10", or 12". May be used on metal with metal-cutting "twist drills."



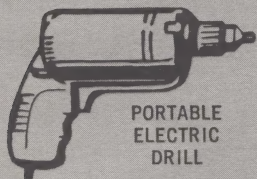
PUSH DRILL

PUSH-DRILL—SPIRAL SCREW DRIVER. These tools equipped with special fluted Drill Points make holes from 1/16" to 11/64". Most styles provide handle storage space for drills. Spring causes automatic return after "push."



HAND DRILL

HAND DRILL—BREAST DRILL. The Hand Drill uses Straight Shank Drills up to its chuck capacity, usually 1/4". The Breast Drill is heavier duty and uses drills up to 3/8"—and sometimes 1/2". May be used in metal as well as wood.



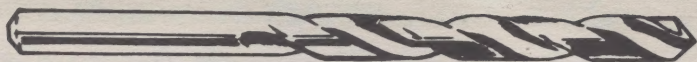
PORTABLE
ELECTRIC
DRILL

ELECTRIC HAND DRILL. This tool uses Power Shank Auger Bits or Straight Shank Drills up to its chuck capacity. The most popular chuck size is 1/4" although 3/8" and 1/2" also are widely used. Wood boring permits the cutting of hole diameters somewhat larger than the chuck size. Metal drilling is generally limited to drill diameters no greater than the chuck size. Overloading can cause the electric motor to "burn out."

TABLE OF SPECIAL PURPOSE WOOD AUGERS

AUGER BIT TYPE		SIZES	LENGTHS
ELECTRICIAN'S	HAND	4 to 16, 18, 20	to 10"
	POWER	11 to 16	6", 8 1/2"
SHIP AUGER	HAND	4 to 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 32	18", 24", 30"
	POWER	6 to 17	18", 24", 30"
CAR BIT	HAND	4 to 18, 20	18", 24", 30"
NUT AUGER	HAND	1 1/4" with 1/4" steps to 2 1/2", 3"	14" to 20"
RING AUGER	HAND	3/8" with 1/8" steps to 1", 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2"	20" to 26"
RAFTING AUGER	HAND	1 1/4" with 1/4" steps to 3", 3 1/2", 4"	30"
PIPE BIT	POWER	1 1/4" to 2 1/2"	14" to 17"

TWIST DRILLS



STRAIGHT SHANK DRILL

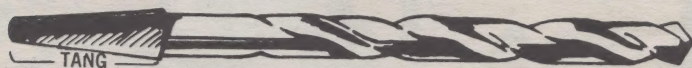
In fractional sizes in 64ths to $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and in number-letter wire gauge sizes. Carbon or High Speed. Primarily for metal but can be used in wood.



STRAIGHT SHANK WOOD DRILL

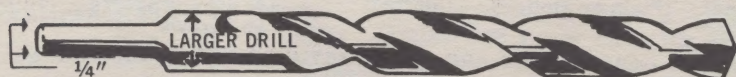
POINT STYLES

In fractional sizes in 32nds to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in Carbon Steel. Can be made with long or short points depending on maker. For wood boring only.



BIT STOCK SHANK DRILL

In sizes $\frac{1}{16}$ " in 32nds to $\frac{5}{16}$ "; in 16ths to $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Types made for wood only or wood and metal. Carbon. Figure on Tang represents 32nds.



ONE QUARTER INCH SHANK DRILL

From $\frac{1}{4}$ " in 16ths to $\frac{3}{4}$ " for wood (Carbon Steel) and from $\frac{1}{4}$ " in 32nds to $\frac{1}{2}$ " for wood and light metals (High Speed Steel).

TABLE OF WOOD DRILL STYLES

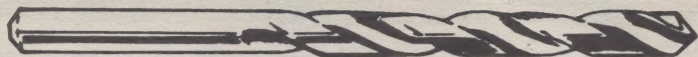
SHANK TYPE	USE	DIAM. SIZES	LENGTHS
SQUARE TANG	Wood only	$\frac{1}{16}$ " in 32nds to $\frac{1}{2}$ ", in 16ths to $\frac{3}{4}$ ", $\frac{7}{8}$ ", 1"	$3\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{1}{16}$ ") to 10" (1")
SQUARE TANG	Wood and Metal*	$\frac{1}{16}$ " in 32nds to 1", in 16ths to $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3" ($\frac{1}{16}$ ") to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{1}{4}$ ")
SQUARE TANG—EXTRA LONG	Wood only	$\frac{3}{16}$ " in 16ths to $\frac{5}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ "	12", 18", 24" each size
STRAIGHT	Wood only	$\frac{1}{32}$ " in 32nds to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{3}{8}$ " ($\frac{1}{16}$ ") to 6" ($\frac{1}{2}$ ")
STRAIGHT—EXTRA LONG	Wood only	$\frac{1}{4}$ " in 16ths to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	12"
$\frac{1}{4}$ " DIAM.	Wood and Metal†	$\frac{1}{4}$ " in 32nds to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") to $3\frac{3}{4}$ " ($\frac{1}{2}$ ")
$\frac{1}{4}$ " DIAM.	Wood	$\frac{1}{4}$ " in 16ths to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4" to 6"

*Carbon Steel—shallow holes, sheet metal, soft metals †High Speed Steel

DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS OF FRACTIONS

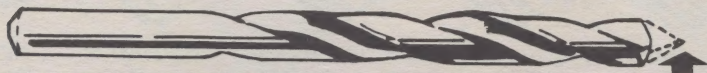
$\frac{1}{64} = .0156$	$\frac{9}{64} = .1406$	$\frac{17}{64} = .2656$	$\frac{25}{64} = .3906$
$\frac{1}{32} = .0312$	$\frac{5}{32} = .1562$	$\frac{9}{32} = .2812$	$\frac{13}{32} = .4062$
$\frac{3}{64} = .0469$	$\frac{11}{64} = .1719$	$\frac{19}{64} = .2969$	$\frac{27}{64} = .4219$
$\frac{1}{16} = .0625$	$\frac{3}{16} = .1875$	$\frac{5}{16} = .3125$	$\frac{7}{16} = .4375$
$\frac{5}{64} = .0781$	$\frac{13}{64} = .2031$	$\frac{21}{64} = .3281$	$\frac{29}{64} = .4531$
$\frac{3}{32} = .0937$	$\frac{7}{32} = .2187$	$\frac{11}{32} = .3437$	$\frac{15}{32} = .4687$
$\frac{7}{64} = .1094$	$\frac{15}{64} = .2344$	$\frac{23}{64} = .3594$	$\frac{31}{64} = .4844$
$\frac{1}{8} = .1250$	$\frac{1}{4} = .2500$	$\frac{3}{8} = .3750$	$\frac{1}{2} = .5000$

TWIST DRILLS



STRAIGHT SHANK DRILL

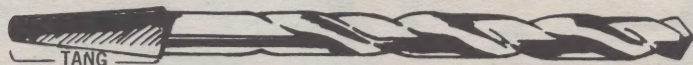
In fractional sizes in 64ths to $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and in number-letter wire gauge sizes. Carbon or High Speed. Primarily for metal but can be used in wood.



STRAIGHT SHANK WOOD DRILL

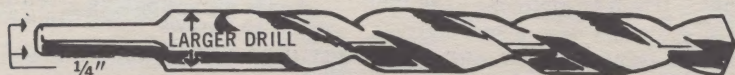
POINT STYLES

In fractional sizes in 32nds to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in Carbon Steel. Can be made with long or short points depending on maker. For wood boring only.



BIT STOCK SHANK DRILL

In sizes $\frac{1}{16}$ " in 32nds to $\frac{5}{16}$ "; in 16ths to $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Types made for wood only or wood and metal. Carbon. Figure on Tang represents 32nds.



ONE QUARTER INCH SHANK DRILL

From $\frac{1}{4}$ " in 16ths to $\frac{3}{4}$ " for wood (Carbon Steel) and from $\frac{1}{4}$ " in 32nds to $\frac{1}{2}$ " for wood and light metals (High Speed Steel).

TABLE OF WOOD DRILL STYLES

SHANK TYPE	USE	DIAM. SIZES	LENGTHS
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SQUARE TANG	Wood and Metal*	$\frac{1}{16}$ " in 32nds to 1", in 16ths to $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3" ($\frac{1}{16}$ ") to $7\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{1}{4}$ ")
SQUARE TANG—EXTRA LONG	Wood only	$\frac{3}{16}$ " in 16ths to $\frac{5}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ "	12", 18", 24" each size
STRAIGHT	Wood only	$\frac{1}{32}$ " in 32nds to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$1\frac{3}{8}$ " ($\frac{1}{16}$ ") to 6" ($\frac{1}{2}$ ")
STRAIGHT—EXTRA LONG	Wood only	$\frac{1}{4}$ " in 16ths to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	12"
$\frac{1}{4}$ " DIAM.	Wood and Metal†	$\frac{1}{4}$ " in 32nds to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") to $3\frac{3}{4}$ " ($\frac{1}{2}$ ")
$\frac{1}{4}$ " DIAM.	Wood	$\frac{1}{4}$ " in 16ths to $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4" to 6"

*Carbon Steel—shallow holes, sheet metal, soft metals †High Speed Steel

DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS OF FRACTIONS

$\frac{1}{64} = .0156$	$\frac{9}{64} = .1406$	$\frac{17}{64} = .2656$	$\frac{25}{64} = .3906$
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$\frac{3}{32} = .0937$	$\frac{7}{32} = .2187$	$\frac{11}{32} = .3437$	$\frac{15}{32} = .4687$
$\frac{7}{64} = .1094$	$\frac{15}{64} = .2344$	$\frac{23}{64} = .3594$	$\frac{31}{64} = .4844$
$\frac{1}{8} = .1250$	$\frac{1}{4} = .2500$	$\frac{3}{8} = .3750$	$\frac{1}{2} = .5000$

NUTS AND BOLTS



**HEXAGON
("Hex") HEAD**
(Chamfered)



**SQUARE
HEAD**
(Chamfered)



TRUSS HEAD
Sq. Shoulder (std. in
Carriage Bolts)



**ROUND
HEAD**
(Slotted)



**FLAT
HEAD**
(Slotted)



**OVAL
HEAD**
(Slotted)



**TRUSS
HEAD**
(Plain or Slotted)



**FILLISTER
HEAD**
(Slotted)



**FLAT HEAD
Phillips Recessed**
Alternate on all slotted
heads excepting
Cap Screws



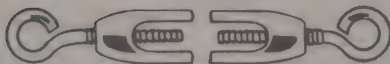
SOCKET HEAD
(Cap Screw)
(for Allen
Hex Keys)

MANY OTHER HEAD STYLES ARE MANUFACTURED FOR SPECIAL USES.

SPECIAL BOLTS FOR COMMON USES



U BOLT EYE BOLT HOOK BOLT
Made in a variety of sizes.



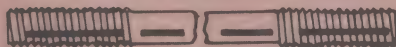
TURNBUCKLE

Made with eye bolts for each end or with a combination of hook and eye bolts. Sizes range from 4½" to 20" open (3¼" to 13½" closed).

COMMON BOLTS FOR SPECIAL USES

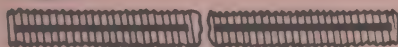


HANGER BOLT or CLOSET SCREW
1¼" x 2½"



STUD

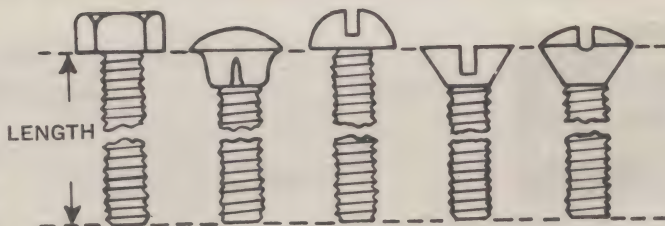
Made in a variety of diameters and lengths.



CONTINUOUS THREADED ROD
Made in several diameters in 24"
lengths.

HOW TO MEASURE

The chart on the right shows how bolt length is measured for the most common bolt head styles.



WASHERS



**PLAIN FLAT
WASHER**
(steel or brass)



**COMMON
LOCK
WASHER**



**LOCK
WASHER**
External Type



**LOCK
WASHER**
Internal
Type



**LOCK
WASHER**
External-
Internal
Type



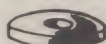
**LOCK
WASHER**
Countersunk
Type

FAUCET WASHERS

Washers are made flat two sides and flat one side, beveled or rounded the other. The most popular is beveled. They are sold singly or in packages of popular assorted sizes. If possible, take the worn washer and damaged retaining screw along when buying replacements.



FAUCET WASHERS
BEVELED TYPE ★ FLAT TYPE



BEVELED SIZES (approx.)				FLAT SIZES
SIZE	DIA. IN. (approx.)	SIZE	DIA. IN.	DIA. INCH (approx.)
1/4-S	1/2	3/8-L	11/16	7/16, 8/16
1/4	17/32	1/2	3/4	9/16
1/4-L	9/16	1/2-L	13/16	10/16, 11/16
3/8	5/8	5/8	27/32	13/16
3/8-M	21/32	3/4	7/8	

SANDPAPERS

Sandpapers are made in a wide range of grades from very coarse to very fine. They are made by bonding graded sizes of natural abrasives such as FLINT and GARNET, and manufactured abrasives such as ALUMINUM OXIDE and SILICON CARBIDE to paper backing.

RELATIONSHIP OF SANDPAPER GRADES (APPROX.)

	Grit No.	O Grade	Gen. Uses
VERY FINE	400	10/0	For polishing and finishing after stain, varnish, etc., has been applied.
	360	—	
	320	9/0	
	280	8/0	
	240	7/0	
	220	6/0	
FINE	180	5/0	For finish sanding just before staining or sealing.
	150	4/0	
	120	3/0	
MEDIUM	100	2/0	For sanding to remove final rough texture.
	80	1/0	
	60	1/2	
COARSE	50	1	For sanding after very rough texture is removed.
	40	1 1/2	
	36	2	
VERY COARSE	30	2 1/2	For very rough, unfinished wood surfaces.
	24	3	
	20	3 1/2	
	16	4	

NEEDLES—Needle and thread sizes are determined by the fabric to be sewn. Film, sheer fabrics require a fine needle and fine thread, heavy fabrics, a coarse needle and heavy thread.

Shown below are the most common hand needles and the machine needle.

Sharps and Milliners are classified as General sewing needles. The remaining needles are ones designed for special uses.

*EYE DETAIL—ENLARGED



FOR THE



SIZE 10

SIZE 1

CREWEL—Embroidery needles. May be used for fine darning. Medium length. Large eye holds several ends of thread or fine yarn. Generally available sizes—1 (long, coarse) to 10 (short, fine). Assorted sizes packaged 1 to 5, 3 to 9 and 5 to 10; solid sizes, 5 to 10.



SIZE 24

SIZE 18

CHENILLE—These are embroidery needles for all types of heavy yarns and chenille yarns. They are short, coarse needles with large, long eyes and sharp points. They bear the special size designations 17 (large) to 26 (small).



SIZE 18

SIZE 14

YARN DARNING—Used for darning sweaters, woolen socks and heavy knitted clothing. Extra long and coarse with long eyes and sharp points. Special numbered sizes 14 (large) to 18 (small) bear no relationship to regular needle sizes.



SIZE 10

SIZE 3

COTTON DARNING—Also used for long basting stitches. Extra long with long eyes to hold several ends of thread. Generally available sizes—1 (long, coarse) to 10 (short, fine). Assorted sizes are packaged 1 to 5, 3 to 9 and 5 to 10; solid sizes, 1 to 10.



SIZE 10

SIZE 1

SHARPS—For general sewing. Medium in length with small, rounded eye. Generally available sizes—1 (long, coarse) to 10 (short, fine). Assorted sizes packaged 1 to 5, 3 to 9 and 5 to 10; solid sizes, 1 to 10.



SIZE 10

SIZE 3

MILLINERS—Used for long basting stitches and millinery work. Same as the SHARPS but longer. Generally available sizes range from 3 (long, coarse) to 10 (short, fine). Assorted sizes are packaged 3 to 9 and 5 to 10. Solid sizes are packaged 3 to 10.



COARSE



THREAD GUIDE SIDE Enlarged View

MACHINE SET SCREW SIDE Enlarged View

SEWING MACHINE—As in hand sewing, the machine needle size is closely related to the thread size and the fabric to be sewn. Machine needles are sized from coarse to fine in an approximate range of 5 or 6 sizes, depending on the manufacturer. They vary in length ac-

cording to different machine make requirements. The groove on one side of the needle shaft serves as a guide for feeding the thread through the eye. The sewing machine make should be given when ordering needles.

HOUSEWIFE

Correlation of Fabrics — Threads — Needles

TYPES OF FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	HAND NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE NEEDLE SIZES
Plastic Materials—	A or 50 Mercerized cotton in colors. A-Nylon.	SIZE 9-11	FINE
FILMY MATERIALS — Net, Marquisette, Organdy, Ninon, Nylon Sheers.	100 Six Cord Cotton. A or 50 Mercerized cotton in colors. A-Silk . . . A-Nylon in colors.	SIZE 10	FINEST
SHEER MATERIALS—Lawn, Dimity, Voile, Batiste, Pure Silk, Synthetic Sheer or Tricot.	80-100 Six Cord Cotton. A or 50 Mercerized cotton in colors. A-Silk . . . A-Nylon, A-Dacron* for synthetics.	SIZE 9	FINE
LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS—Gingham, Chambray, Wool, Crepe, Taffeta, Satin, Synthetic Velvet, Wool or Jersey.	50-80 Six Cord Cotton. A or 50 Mercerized cotton in colors. A-Silk . . . A-Nylon, A-Dacron*.	SIZE 8 OR 9	FINE
MEDIUM LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS — Poplin, Pique, Percalé, Cretonne, Chintz, Faille, Bengalline, Moire, Wool, Flannel.	50-70 Six Cord Cotton. A or 50 Mercerized cotton in colors. A-Silk . . . A-Nylon.	SIZE 7 OR 8	MEDIUM
MEDIUM HEAVY MATERIALS—Gabardine, Rep, Corduroy, Velveteen, Twill, Suitings, or Coatings.	30-50 Six Cord Cotton. Heavy-Duty Mercerized cotton in colors. A-Silk . . . A-Nylon.	SIZE 6	MEDIUM COARSE
HEAVY MATERIALS — Sailcloth, Denim, Ticking, Overcoatings.	16-20-24-30-40 Six Cord Cotton. Heavy-Duty Mercerized cotton in colors. A-Silk . . . A-Nylon.	SIZE 4 OR 5	COARSE
VERY HEAVY MATERIALS—Canvas, Duck, Coating, Upholstery Fabrics.	8-10-12-20-24 Six Cord Cotton. 40-60 Linen. A-Silk (D-Silk if amount to be sewn is small).	SIZE 3	COARSE

*Dacron-Dupont Trade Mark



SIZE NO. 12



SIZE NO. 8

THIMBLES—may be made from many materials—colored plastics, aluminum, chrome plated brass, nickel silver, silver, or gold. Sizes range from 6 (small) to 12 (large), but are not standardized.



FOR THE SPORTSMAN

HUNTING

In choosing shot shell for wildfowl, upland game, trap, or skeet shooting, it is important to select the right shot size. For example:

UPLAND GAME SHOOTING

Woodcock, rail, quail in early season.....
Dove, quail in late season, and small pests
Pheasant, prairie chicken, grouse, rabbit and squirrel
For turkey and large-sized pests

**SHOT SIZES
ALL GAUGES**
8 or 9

7½ or 8

4, 5, 6 or 7½
BB, 2 or 4

SKREET SHOOTING

For any skeet shooting

9

WILDFOWL SHOOTING

Duck shooting over decoys
All other duck shooting
Goose shooting

5 or 6

4

BB, 2, or 4

TRAPSHOOTING

16-yard singles and first barrel, of doubles
Second barrel of doubles and handicap targets

SHOT SIZES

7½ or 8

7½ or 8

BOATING

BOAT SIZES

Canoes	14 to 20 ft.
Pram	7 to 12 ft.
Dinghy	8 to 14 ft.
Rowboat	12 to 16 ft.
Fast Utility	12 to 18 ft.
Runabout	12 to 16 ft.
Hydroplane	9 to 12 ft.
Cruiser	17 to 21 ft.
Houseboat	24 to 45 ft.

MOTOR BOATS, BY CLASSES

Class A	less than 16 feet in length
Class 1	16 feet to less than 26 feet
Class 2	26 feet to less than 40 feet
Class 3	40 feet to not more than 65 ft.

All boats, propelled in whole or in part by machinery of over ten horsepower, in navigable waters of the U.S. must be assigned "ID" numbers, either by the State (if State has numbering system) or by the U.S. Coast Guard.

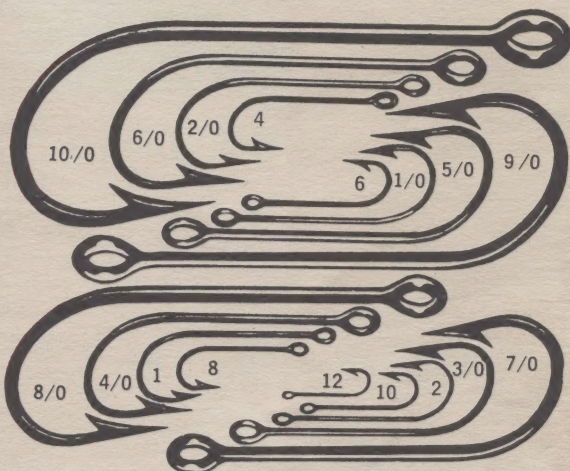
ABOUT HOOKS AND LURES—Hooks are usually made of steel and are variously tempered, plated, and finished. They are manufactured in many name types. Each name type is characterized by differences of size, style detail, and shank length. There is no established size standard between name types. Some name types will be approximately the same by size designation—others will differ greatly. The type and size of hook used is indicated by the kind of fish sought, its mouth structure, type of bait to be used and its habitat.



FISHING

HOOK SIZE CHART

NOTE: Illustrations are 80% of actual size.

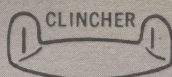


HOOK TYPE	SIZES (small to large)
Carlisle	20 to 8/0
Aberdeen	12 to 5/0
Kirby	12 to 20/0
Limerick	12 to 20/0
California Bass	6 to 7/0
O'Shaughnessy	12 to 12/0
Sheepshead	8 to 4/0
Cincinnati Bass	29 (smallest) to 15
Sproat	12 to 6/0
Sneck	10 to 6/0

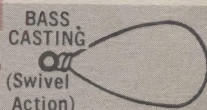
SINKERS

NO.	1/0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
WT.	1/16	3/32	1/8	3/16	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	11/16	7/8	1-3/32					
NO.	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1/0	2/0	3/0	4/0		
WT.	1/8	3/16	1/4	3/8	1/2	5/8	1-1/16	1-3/4	2-1/4	3-3/8	4-3/4	6-1/4	9-3/4	14		
NO.	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1/0	2/0	3/0
WT.	1/32	1/16	1/8	3/16	5/16	7/16	9/16	13/16	1-1/4	1-1/2	2-1/16	2-7/16	3-5/16	4-1/8	6	8
NO.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
WT.	1/16	3/32	5/32	3/16	1/4	5/16	7/16	9/16	11/16	13/16	1-1/16					
NO.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
WT.	11-13/16	8-13/16	6-1/4	5-5/16	4-9/16	3-13/16	2-13/16	1-9/16	1	3/4	9/16					

Tables show number of sinker and approx. weight in ounces



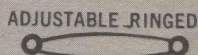
CLINCHER



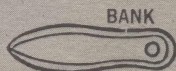
BASS
CASTING
(Swivel
Action)



CLOSED RINGED



ADJUSTABLE RINGED



BANK

NE
dr
r

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